ONE OF THE FIGHTERS SAID TO BE COUNT KALNOKY'S NEPHEW.

BOMANCE TELEGRAPHED FROM CHICAGO-DIS-APPOINTMENT IN LOVE FOLLOWED BY A RESORT TO THE CODE.

Chicago, May 24.-Baron Rudolf Kalnoky de a nephew of Count Kalnoky, of made his first wisit to Chicago about a nth ago, registering at the Richelieu merely "Rudolf Kalnoky," of New-York. He was handsome, appeared to be the possessor of unlimited means, and, while evidently suffering from habitual melancholy, soon became a favorite with the few to whom he gave his friendship. The object of his stay in Chicago was a mystery to

all except Manager Carlson, of the hotel, to whom he partially told his story.

Kalnoky, according to his own confession, was at one time the stanch defender and passionate dmirer of the erratic Natalie of Servia, during her sometimes embarrassing visits to the Austrian capital. He had also been a chosen companion in the revels of the gay young Crown Prince. whose suicide shocked all Europe. That incident only drove Kalnoky to wilder dissipations. Seeking change in America, he accidentally met Miss Mittie Atherton, a member of the Duff Company, during its last Chicago engagement. She was the possessor of a voice of unusual power and melody, a faultless form and a charming face. She led the Baron a doleful life, both here and in other cities to which he followed her. She constantly kept before him the fact that she could never become his wife, as her heart was already given to one for whose sake she would shortly end her stage life. Kalnoky finally became convinced of the truth of this and remained behind when the company left Chicago. Ten days ago he weakened and made a flying trip to Louisville in one last effort to conquer the pretty actress While there he seems to have met one of his numerous rivals, though not the successful one. Last Friday morning he returned to the Richelieu, having given up his original idea of following Miss Atherton from Louisville to Pittsburg. The same night the man whom he had encountered in the South dined with him at the Richelieu restaurant, the two seeming to take a morbid interest in together drowning their mutual sor-A too-free indulgence in the wine, however, quickly ended the friendly character of the meeting. In the parlor a few minutes after dinner a cry of rage was heard and a heavy fail. Kalnoky had knecked his companion down for speaking disrespectfully of the woman he loved.

An hour afterward a friend of the Southerner ap-

peared with a respectful note, demanding a meet-

ing. Kalnoky at once accepted in a note which

With the exception of the rash act which gave the excuse for a challenge the affair was carried out with regard to every nice distinction of the On Saturday night the Baron was informed that all the details had been arranged, and that the meeting would take place at Jackson Park at cavpreak of the following morning. Kalnoky's second, having the choice of weapons, had selected rapiers, the Baron being unfamiliar with the pistol and the arrangement being satisfactory to his opwho claimed familiarity with fencing through student life abroad. Last night Kalnoky expressed to Mr. Carlson the intense satisfaction telt at the programme for the morrow. If he the luck to fall, he said, his opponent's blade whould but take the place of a weapon in his own hand, as his wild life had caused him to be disowned by his family, and suicide alone remained without home or love. Mr. Carlson, be lieving that the affair would not end seriously, even if it did actually come off, decided to allow the matter to take its course. The Baron settled his belongings at the hotel were to be sent to the woman for whose honor he had fought, and quietly retired to bed. At 4 o'clock this morning he entered a waiting carriage and was immediately joined by his second. On Prairie-ave, they stopped take in a prominent young physician whom the Baron had known when the former was a student in the hospitals of Vienna. At Jackson Park they found the other party. The seconds walked about for some time, selecting the most favorable fighting ground. This was at last found close to the Frity-ninth-st, entrance to the Park, just west of the small bridge. It was an ideal spot for an affair of honor. On one side it was snielded to the Fifty-ninth-st. entrance to the Park, just west of the small bridge. It was an ideal spot for an affair of honor. On one side it was shielded by the high board fence which separates the improved from the unimproved portions of the Park, and on the other by a great knoll surmounted by a heavy growth of bushes and trees. At ten minutes past 6 the adversaries were facing each other, sword in hand and bared to their shirts. A moment later the word was given, and like a flash the Southerner succeeded in inflicting a slight wound in the right leg of the Baron. A little later the Baron made a clever lunge which pricked the skin on the right shoulder of his adversary. The latter, however, parried admirably, and at this moment, to the horror of the seconds, the Baron appeared to slip and literally to fall on the point of his adversary's sword, which entered his neck. A stream of blood gushed from the wound. The seconds at once stopped the combat. Baron Kalnoky was assisted to an adjoining knoll and his wound hastily dressed. After ascertaining that the result would not necessarily be fatal, the exception of Kalnoky, he appears to have been unknown to all concerned. His appearance, however, leads to the belief that he is the son of a prominent resident of Atlanta, Ga., famous in the South as an authority on the code duello, and who, though quite young, has taken an active part in several affairs of honor. He is known to have hoarded the Cincinnati train on the "Big Four," which left the Hyde Park station at 9:45, two hours after the termination of the combat. Exactly where Baron Kalnoky is staying is a secret, but unless he was able to go East to-night, he is still at the home of the attending physician or of friends in Hyde Park.

Manager Carlson, of the Richelieu, while deeply regretting the affair and annoyed that it should have become known,

6t. Louis, May 24.—A dispatch from New-Orleans
"The Post-Dispatch" says: "The Hallan Consul,
asqual Corte, bears with him to Europe a statement of his course in regard to the lynching of his country-men in the Parish Prison. The Consul speaks of politics in the letter, and refers to the fact that all the leaders of the lynching party and nearly all the Grand sociation, which, through an alliance with the Republicans, carried the last election, defeating the regular ticket and making Shahespeare Mayor, Villor Sheriff, and Luzenberg District-Attorney. The Consul says that Mayor Shake-peare desired to have in his hands, as it appeared in his appeal, proof to assert without doubt that the Hennessey assassination was the work of the Italian element. The letter warmly complains of the manner in which evidence was pro-cured against the accused men, and says nearly all of it was false and unreliable."

THE WRECK OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Omaha, Neb., May 24.-Judges Wakely and Irvine, of the District Court, yesterday jointly heard the application for an injunction to restrain Receiver the special examiner's work of looking into the ac-counts of the collapsed Nebraska Fire Insurance Co. The examination of the company's affairs thus far made by the examiner show that it had \$12,000,000 of risks in force, but offset will materially decrease the half of them are considered worthless or are overdue.

The Auditor will cancel the policies covered by these

A DUEL IN JACKSON PARK, notes, and try to get enough assets out of the wreck endeavor to force the old owners of the company to discorre the assets which disappeared when they sold the company. The Auditor intends to leave nothing undone to secure the policyholders.

REDUCING THE TARIFF ON WHEAT.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ADOPTS M. VIGER'S PROPOSITION.

Paris, May 24.-In the Chamber of Deputies yester day, on the ground that, though premature, a delay in dealing with the matter would result in a speculative manipulation of the price of wheat, the Government amendment in favor of the complete abolition of the

Washington, May 24.-The newspapers of Buenos to the President of the Argentine Republic of Dr. D. N. Republic should be adequately represented. President Pellegrini, in reply, congratulated the United States upon the progress of the preparations for the Exposion, and authorized Dr. Bertolette to assure the Pres ident of the United States and the management of the Exposition that the Argentine Republic would be fily represented. The newspapers of Ruenes Ayre are showing a great interest in the affairs of the Ex position, and are urging the Government to provide such a representation of the resources and commercial advantages of the Argentine Republic as will secure the attention of capitalists in that country.

Lisbon, May 24.-Telegrams from Rio Janeiro

hat, owing to the increase of exchange on London oms duties be levied in add has been rescinded, but that the duties have been increased 5 per cent.

nos Ayres, May 24 .- The Government has preented a bill in Congress to liberate the Cordoba Bank from the Banking act, the nation taking over its issue Twenty-five persons were killed in the Cordoba re

RELIEF FOR THE CORDORA BANK

Gold is quoted at 285 premium.

Rome, May 24.—The trial at Earl of 179 members of the Mala Vita Society has ended. Fourteen members were acquitted, while 165 members are sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to

GOOD NEWS FOR CONVICTS IN SIBERIA. St. Petersburg, May 24.—To celebrate the visit of the Czarewitch to Siberia, an imperial decree has been ssued, authorizing the Siberian Governors to remitwo-thirds of the sentences and otherwise to ameliorate the condition of worthy convicts.

Paris, May 24.—M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, acted over a mishap which impecilled the Czar's visit to the French exhibition at Moscow, telegraphed the St. Petersburg Embassy, insisting upon an imme was received at the Foreign Office to-day that the family would start for Mescow to-morrow. The French charge d'affaires, Count Vauvineux, will receive the Imperial party at the exhibition. The Hebrews Grune-wald and Pollakow, who hold bands over the receipts

of the exhibition for moneys lent to the committee

have been ordered to await examination by M. Dour-novo, Minister of the Interior, whom the Czar started off hastily last evening to conduct an inquiry into the matter. The Czar will spend four days at Moscow, where great preparations for his reception are being made. M. Ribot attaches special importance to the visit.

Paris, May 24.—The Nancy Court has sentence death an extraordinary criminal named Eugene Mer-He was a leading customs official and an esteemed family man. Mercier, who is a widow, was convicted of a series of startling crimes. It was shown that he murdered the abbe of Circourt and the abbe's house keeper, robbed the presbytery, and then set fire to the place to conceal his crime. Afterward he wooed son, a boy of eight years, an obstacle to his suit, Mer-cier determined to kill the lad. This he did by bend ing his victim's head so that the spine was broken at the nape of the neck. When called on for an ex-planation of the boy's death, the murderer alleged that sister's marrying Mercier. After firing through a window and wounding his victim, Mercler set fire to the house, but the wounded man was rescued by neighbors. This orime was traced to Mercler, and at the trial it was proved that the misdeeds herein related were merely a part of a long life of secret crime.

THE BRITISH-PORTUGUESE FIGHT IN AFRICA London, May 24.-Government advices confirm the report of a serious conflict between Portuguese troops on the Pungwe River and the British South African Company's expedition commanded by Commissioner Johnston. No details are given.

CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON TO FRANCE. Paris, May 24.—Emile Tripone, an officer of the French territorial army and agent for the Armstrong Gun Works, has been arrested on the charge of high treason. M. Tuipin, the inventor of melinite, re-Tripone with stealing the secret of the manufacture of the new explosive and selling it to the Armstrongs. The pamphlet was seized by the police and Turpin was arrested in his laboratory at Colombes on Saturday night. The reason for the arrest of both men is that the authorities may sift the matter thoroughly.

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM PARIS. Paris, May 24.-The international bicycle road race from Bordeaux to Paris, a distance of 358 miles, was won by the Englishman, Mills, in 26 hours 35 minutes. The Frenchmen were nowhere.

Earon Hirsch, in an interview, said not Uruguay

but the Argentine Republic would be the site of the proposed Jewish colony. The baron intends to buy 5,000,000 acres for this purpose. The commissioners sent to Buenos Ayres to investigate have returned. They report favorable prospects for the settlement. Baron Hirsch may afterward buy land in Canada, but be says that the initial experiment must be made in a

milder climate.

The auniversary of the American Students' Association was celebrated last evening. The programme is cluded an address by Consul-General King and a recita-tion by Mrs. Frank Leslie. Mrs. Blauvett Smith, or White'aw Reid, United States Minis-

New-York, sang. White'aw Reid, United States Minisder, was present.
Charles Emory Smith, American Minister to Russia,
has arrived here from St. Petersburg.
Mrs. Pullitzer has issued invitations to a musicale,
at which leading French artists will perform.
Professor Gould, of Johns Hopkins University, has
nearly completed his report on the labor question in
Europe for the United States Labor Bureau.

THE VEENDAM'S MACHINERY WAS REPAIRED. Philadelphia, May 24.-The steamer La Flandre Captain Minnes, from Antwerp, reports that on May 16, at 3:30 a, m., she sighted the Dutch steamed Veendam burning signals of distress, her main shaft being broken. La Flandre took her in tow for two days, when the shaft of the Veendam was sufficiently repaired to allow her to go ahead under

her own steam. Captain Minnes reports that he left the Veendam at 9:45 p. m. on May 18, off the Grand Bapks, going slowly under her own steam for No news was received here yesterday of the Veendam

Seal Francisco, May 24.—"The Chronicle" states that the Collector of the port, Mr. Phe.ps, has received scaled orders from Washington relative to the scaling industry in Schring Sea this year. The orders are to be delivered to the captain of the Revenue entier Rush and will not be opened until she proceeds to sea. The North American Commercial Company does not yet know how many seals it will be allowed to kill, "The Chronicle" says it has learned from authoritative

sources that the number has been limited to 1,000, and

EXCHANGING SHOTS ON A FERRYBOAT. TWO RUFFIANS WOUND ONE ANOTHER AND

FRIGHTEN ALL ON BOARD. Two half-drunken ruffians caused no end of fright to the passengers on the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield last night by discharging their pistols at one ar other in settling a quarrel. Both men were wounded,

They went on the ferryboat and found in a

nen drew their revolvers. Great excitement prevalled arm the drunken men, who began to fire at one another. Neither's aim was good, although three of Mawley's

one in the right ear, another in the a shot in the right knee. By rare good fortune none of the non-combatants were hurt, as most of them fled out of range when the pistols were drawn.

When the boat arrived at her pier, the two men were sent to Hellevue Hospital under arrest, their wounds being dreased there.

TWO UNWILLING HIPPOPOTAMI.

MISS MURPHY AND HER BABY COULD NOT BI

mammal house. Superintendent Conklin set his men was made, but it was a frall one for such a beast as a hippopotaques. In the mammal house a barricade was just beyond the hippopotamus cage, and the erecting of this caused no little excitement among the carnivora, who were kept indoors

When all was ready the door of Miss Murphy's su mer apartment was opened and Hugh Downey, her heeper, walked up delicately and tempted her to quit her quarters with offers of enough bread to feed the inmates of a tenement-house. Miss Murphy took to the bait kindly and was soon well out of the cage, but Fatima hung back. W. Snyder, who has charge of Tip, the rogue elephant, and fears few animals, pushed the 200 pound baby out of the enclosure, and everything looked as if the big beasts would waddle peace-

and the little one set up a howl which was instantly followed by a savage yell from her mother, who opened mouth to be deeply respected. dence is the better part of valor the gate was opened frail fence that had been erected, and then there

more bread and new-mown hay. The latter she ate heartily, but refused to listen to the voice of the charmer, "charm he never so wisely." After an hour's work it was deemed useless to try to get her out of her pen, which Mr. Conklin then had surrounded and covered with canvas, so as to keep the couple as warm as possible.

SHE LOOKED LIKE THE ITATA.

WHEN APPROACHED BY THE COASTING SCHOONER SHE CHANGED HER COURSE.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, May 24.-Adviceteamer resembling the Itata was seen by a coasting

insurgent war-ship Esmeralda was short of funds are denied by the captain, who showed a newspaper correspondent letters of credit and cash amounting to more than \$50,000.

The Mexican Government states that no reinforce ments have been sent to Acapulco, as the garrison there is sufficiently strong to prevent the Esmeralda from landing or taking coal forcibly. The Government has no fear that the Esmeralda will attempt such a

advices announcing continued successes for the Gov-ernment party on land and sea. According to these dispatches, the warship Almirante Condell on May 17 attacked Iquique and discharged a torpedo against the insurgent transports, the crews of which took refuge on land. The crews of the insurgent vessels mutinied after sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Disaffected insurgents at Tacna also mutinied and were disarmed. On the night of May 19 the armed transport Imperial bombarded Iquique, while the Almirante Condell waited for the insurgent vessels to leave the bay in order to attack them, but subsequently found that they had escaped. The Almirante Condell afterward captured Taltaf, routing

Almirante Condell afterward captured Taltaf, routing the garrison and taking many prisoners. The position of the insurgents, according to the same authority, is everywhere critical, while the army of the Government is loyal and well disciplined.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary Tracy said to-night that the Navy Department had not received any news to-day of the United States cruiser Charleston, which is in pursuit of the Chilian insurgent steamer Itata. This is the seventh day since any word has been re-ceived by the Department direct from the commander of the Charleston. The Secretary is of the opinion that the vessel will be heard of next at Callao, Peru, for he believes that had she intended to put in at Panama, the place at which it was expected she would touch, she would have been heard of before this time, Secretary Tracy's attention was called to night to the dispatches from San Francisco reiterating the state-ments heretofore made that an agreement had been entered into between the insurgent party of Chill and the United States Government for a peaceful surrender of the Itata. The Secretary, however, refused to dis-cuss the question. Inquiry of State Department offiials to night regarding the alleged arrangement above referred to elicifs the reply that so far as they are

aware no such agreement has been enteerd into.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 24.—United States District-Attorney Cole yesterday filed a libel in the United States District Court against the Robert and Minnle, oraying her seizure and condemnation on the charge of praying her seizure and condemnation on the charge of violating the neutrality laws in said vessel fitting out and arming itself to go to the assistance of certain rebels in Chili known as the Congressional party. The marshal took the necessary warrants to seize the vessel. The writs are returnable June 16.

JERRY SIMPSON AND THE THIRD PARTY.

Chicago, May 24 (Special).-A dispatch from Kansas Chicago, May 24 (Special).—A dispatch from Kansas City says: "Jerry Simpson's political sun has set, so say the Kansas Alliance delegates to the Cincinnati convention who passed through the city to their homes. Jerry Simpson,' observed Mr. Matteson, the present Mayor of Abilene, this morning, 'has killed himself by opposition to the third-party movement, if it had not been for the radical stand he took on that question he would now have been in high feather. As it is-well, Peffer is the man," "

A dispatch from St. Paul, says: From an inteview this evening with Sidney M. Owen, the Alliance can-didate for Governor, it is evident that the breach in the party in Minnesota cannot be healed. Mr. Owen is at the head of one faction and Ignatius Donnelly of the other, and Mr. Donnelly drew the Cincinnati People's party platform. Mr. Owen said: "I am firmly and unalterably in favor of Government ownersalp and operation of the rallroads. I am also a believer in bimetallic currency, but I do not believe in flat money or the Sub-Treasury scheme."

EXAMINATION FOR FEMALE PHYSICIANS. Albany, Nay 24 .- The state Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for female physicians to State insane asylums in the Capitol at Albany on June 11. Those who live in the State and have had one year's experience in hospital practice or three years' general medical practice are free to compete.

that the season, which begins June 1, has been extended to September 21, instead of August 21 as here. DR. BRIDGMAN'S NEW FAITH.

FROM BAPTIST TO PROTESTANT EPISCO-PALIAN.

HE IS CONFIRMED BY BISHOP POTTER AND WILL APPLY FOR ORDERS-DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS MAKES THE CHANGE

WITH HIS PASTOR.

The Rev. Dr. C. D'W Bridgman, who resigned the numbers of them gathered in the little Scamen's tion service. Owing to the prominence of the Doctor's former place, Bishop Potter wished to hold a special ordance with his own desire, therefore, he was determined to follow his pastor into the Protestant sented to the Bishop in the customary way by the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, where for the present Dr. Bridgman will be enrolled.

Large numbers of people in various parts of the eloquent sermons will be interested in the reasons

which he gives for leaving the Baptist denom theological teachers, to remain any longer in its fellow-ship. The breaking of heart-strings means pain and separation from the communion in which een passed than to stay in it on condition of peretual silence except as to matters on which profes

"What are the points of disagreement," asked the reporter, "between you and those who assume to represent the denominational belief?"

"I cannot make," came the reply, "In a brief inter-It will be enough to state one or two facts For more than twenty-five years my views have been to me, is inconsistent with that courtesy, that Christian charity, which ought to be exercised between Christian churches. It cannot be justified by any direct. positive command of our Lord, nor by one injunction And yet I have been very conservative as to the mat-ter. Whilst believing it to be the privilege of all Christians to partake of the Lord's Supper wherever the table is spread, I have never declared it in any sermon nor expressed it in any invitation when the sacrament was observed, nor have I over communed in any other than a Baptist church in my life. Still, this conservative position was not satisfactory to those who assumed to speak for the denomination, although it s claimed that the Baptists have no standard of faith except the New Testament. It was broadly proclaimed that I was 'unsound.' When I came to this city it was in face of the opposition which this had aroused; and though it hindered the progress of my church, it could not arrest it, and at last it was silent only because it vas futile. Other ministers held the same view; some of the ablest Baptist ministers are not close-comonists; the liberal sentiment is widely extending; and yet there is not one of these ministers who could give such an invitation to the Lord's Supper as he feels ought to be given without incurring the hostility of the elders' and having some impertinent editor rudely bid him 'step down and out.' Even to hold this view privately brings one under suspicion.

"There is another fact, and I mention it only to show that the Baptist polity, which asserts the independence and liberty of each individual church, is a mere theory and not realized in the existing condi-tion of things. Some months ago a sermon was preached in which I expressed the conviction that God's punishments were remedial, and that the result of His searching fires would be a universe cleansed from all evil, and all creatures rejoicing together in the name of Jesus, to the glory of God, the Father. Other and far wiser teachers than I am have the same hopeful view. Here is a report of the Hibbert lectures for this year that has just come to hand. In closing his last lecture Count Goblet uses these words: 'Does the Power in whom we live and move and have our being work out a beneficent end in the ordering of the universa! The study of the past enables us to answer emphatically, yes.' The Rev. Samuel Cox, of Nottingham, the leading Baptist expositor of England, speaks more positively as to the final issue of the Divine rule. Dr. Clifford, more scholarly than Mr. Spurgeon, and, next to him, the most eminent of the Baptist preachers in Lendon, holds purely the 'larger hope.' Very many of the American Bapt at ministers toke the same view. Others think differently. A constantly diminishing number hold the traditional dogma; others are agnostics as to the things of the future; others hold the doctrine of things of the future: others hold the doctrine of eternal life only in Christ. I do not regard any one of these doctrines as vitally related to the essential Gospel of Christ. The awfulness of sin, its inevitable punishment by natural laws, both in this life and the next, the universal need of a Saviour from single-these facts belong to the Gospel of all

sin-these facts belong to the Gospel of all.

"The question of the duration of punishment has little place in any man's preaching. Still, I felt it a duty to declare my belief that those who from the natural instincts of their hearts had renounced the old doctrine, might not be disposed to discredit any word of our Lord. Notwithstanding this utterance, my church wished me to remain as their minister; and were the Baptist doctrine as to the right of private judgment and the independence of each church any thing more than a more theory. I would have kept other views in reserve, as I had done for years, and lived and died as their pastor. I felt, however, that a violent hostility would be aroused in those who assume to act as our ecclesiastical guardians; it began to utter itself through a paper to whose editor it was said some months ago: 'Your club is stained with some of the best Baptist blood in the land,' and in some of the my people might not suffer from the re-proach and hostility and isolation their loyalty would involve, I forced my resignation upon them. Since

course.
"One of the denominational papers declares, "He has done the right thing; resignation should be the rule to all such cases. Here is a statement from the president of a Baptist theological seminary; 'If Dr. Bridgman has advocated future probation, annihila-tion, or the ultimate restoration of all men, he cannot and kindred expressions from the so-called 'authorities, is it strange that a large number of Baptist minis-ters are feeling that their freedom is only a name, and to-day with the child. Moore is now in fail.

that to maintain themselves where they are they must refrain from bringing things new as well as things old out of the treasure-house of God's Word! If the ideal could only be realized the Baptist denomination would be the freest of all in the world; but only here and there is a voice heard against the unauthorized rule of the 'scribes and elders.'

"But, Doctor," interposed the reporter, "ought not

"This is undeniably true; but the churches of which I was the minister in Albany and here had no written creed. They were established directly on the Baptist churches. They virtually say to their min-isters, 'We are in accord with all Christian churches in the essential truths of the Gospel, but are difchurch government and the subjects and method of the things which, under God's guidance, you find in His Word.' Out of this trust, this mutual confidence, the hest things would issue. But if these churches and ministers are to be held amenable to some outside proved to be worthless, and better than such irrespon For my church's sake I resigned. I could not allow loyalty to me to be an occasion for other men to re proach and condemn and harass them; and that I may more easily fulfil the ministry to which I have

REASONS FOR HIS CHOICE. "But why in that Church? Would it not be a less violent change were you to become a Congregationalist or even a Presbyterian minister?"

Well, I have time to say only a few words as to The first is that the tradition of the Episcopa Church is more in accord with Baptist belief as to baptism than any other communion. This is plainly set forth in the forms framed for that service. It seems There is another reason for my preference. Do you remember what Emerson said of the Angilcan Church? - It is marked by the grace and good sense of its forms; the gospel it preaches is. By taste ye are forms; the gospel it preaches is, By taste ye are saved.' Every one relishes the wit of the saying, and there is hardly one who would not assent to his statement as to the beauty of the Episcopal forms. Who can listen to the noble liturgs, in which all the essential truths of Christianity are enshrined, in which all humanity is enfolded in its catholic intercessions, and not feet that it not only expresses but helps to create a reverent and worshipful spirit! It is a serious defect in the non-liturgioni churches that no adequate provision is made for the general expression of the prayerful mind of the people. The tone of their service is too largely dependent on the mood of the minister. Dr. Gaimett, of Boston, once told me that he very often had to ask God to forgive him his sunday afternoon prayers; and many a minister has so

still held to the Church services by the attraction of the liturgy."

"Besides this is the catholicity of the Episcopal Church," continued the Doctor. "Her credal utterances are clear and explicit. She has written in golden letters over the portals of her sanctuaries that 'Holy Scripture contained all things necessary to salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith, or thought necessary to salvation'; and in her tolerance of those minor diversities of interpretation which every great, compreheasive Church must allow, her respect for honest expression, her generous spirit in the administering of ecclesiastical airlairs, she allows me to hope for a happy and peaceful ministry as one of her presbyters if the necessary authority be given. Another reason is the intelligent, streamous spirit shown by the Episcopal Church in dealing with the evils abroad in society. If she offers superior facilities for worship, she also is earnest in her work for the ignorant and wretched, and shifful in adjusting her methods to the needs of the time. More than all others, the Episcopal Church—if she be truly represented by her bishops—seems to be taking hold of our great social problems with an earnest purpose to find a way out of our troubles, and establish all classes in peaceful and happy relations; and in such a work all good men will sucely bid her godspeed.

PRAISE FOR THE NEW FOLD.

many, that the New Testament gives us no definite plan of church organization, it is certainly true that intimations of an Episcopal order do appear in it, and that It was not long after the era of the Apostles that these tendencies were expressed in a Church, with its triple order of ministers. And there is to me something very impressive in the thought of an institution, sacred as the depositary of divine truth, outlasting all the storms and opposition of centuries, and through all the ages a source of ministrations that have softened the labors and calamities of life. It is not the story of scattered, transient Christian communities, which die when their work is accomplished, but that of a great, stable community, a true Church of Christ, responsive to the demands of each generation and yet representing, in her worship and testimony, the unchangeable amidst the changes of time, the everlasting amidst the mutations of revolutionary ages. You may easily understand, therefore, that if the step I have taken has cost me very much, it is in the hope of a fellowship and a service in a Church with which I am heartily in accord."

THE PURSUIT OF BANKER MARSH.

Norfolk, Va., May 24 (Special).-At an early hour this morning a man resembling Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive president of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, was seen here. His actions were suspicious and police officers were stationed around the where he was staying. A detective who secreted himasserted positively, however, that he is not the man.
Late news from Newport News is that two Phila-

hate flews from Newport News is that two Phila-delphia detectives reached here Friday armed with all necessary papers for Marsh's arrest and on Saturday swore out a warrant for the purpose. United States Marshal Cross was summoned from here and went to the place. The detectives refused to search the Brazillan steamer at the wharf and they, with the Marshal, went out on her. Nothing whatever has been heard from them here since, although they intended to land inside the Capes and return on a pilophoat. It is now generally thought the two Philadelphia detectives have arrested their man on the steamer and are secretly proceeding to Cape Charles from the other side of the say, where they will take the New-York, Philadelphia bey, where they will take the New York, Fanadelphia and Norfolk route to Philadelphia and there hold Marsh for a larger reward. Instead of going to Cape Charles, the detectives may land here or at Old Point. A United States Secret Service officer is now in Norfolk watching outgoing trains.

A telegram from Cape Henry says the Brazilian steamer Advance passed out last night at 10:30 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN COAL MEN'S TRIP.

Baltimore, May 24.—The programme arranged by the Baltimore coal trade for the entertainment of the members of the New-York and Brooklyn coal ex-changes, provides for receiving the visitors at Camden Baltimore and Ohio train. An address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Davidson there, at 11:30 on Tuesday morning. They will be escorted to the Entaw House for dinner, and afterward to the foot of Southst., for a trip down the river upon the ice-boat F. C. Latrobe. A fine luncheon will be served on the boat. and addresses will be delivered by ex-Mayor Latrobo and John L. Thomas. The boat will put in to Curtis Bay, to allow the visitors an opportunity to inspect the new sugar refinery, car works, foundry and other industries. At Sparrow's Point they will land and see the great Iron and ship-building works of the Peun-sylvania Steel Company.

DANGER FROM A CLOUDBURST.

Boise City, Idaho, May 24.-A cloudburst occurred one mile north of this city last evening in Culver Gulch. A great volume of water ten foet high gathered in the deep and narrow bed of the old creek, and swept down into the town, flooding a great portion of was done to United States Government buildings and parade grounds. Henry Rossback, living in Culver Guich, saw the flood coming, and had only time enough to take his family to a place of safety when the flood carried away his house. The city loses heavily by the destruction of the flume. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$40,000.

A KIDNAPPER CAPTURED.

Watertown, N. Y., May 24.-Edward Moore, who hidnapped his three-year-old son in this city on Thursday and took him from his home and his mother, into tion, or the ultimate restoration of all men, he cannot be regarded as longer a Baptist.' In view of such whose charge the courts had given him, was captured whose charge the courts had given him, was captured on Wolfe Island, in Canada, on the 8t. Lawrence River,

DETROIT PULPITS FILLED.

VISITING PRESBYTERIANS PREACH IN MANY CHURCHES.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF DR. BRIGGS'S CASE-DE. HERRICK JOHNSON'S PLEA FOR SUNDAY

> OBSERVANCE AT THE COLUM-BIAN EXPOSITION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.T

Detroit, May 24 .- The Briggs case is still slum mittee on Seminaries, who will call his colleagues gether to-morrow. While the commiss are free in discussing the merits of the case, they are equally reluctant to be quoted. The jury idea seems to prevail, namely, that they will be disqualified if their views are known. Both sides or all sides seem satisfied with Dr. Patton as chairman of the committee, upon whose finding much depends. The anti-Briggs men feel safe naturally, and the Briggs men, who say they little to expect from the Assembly, declare bly who will treat them so fairly. The legal minds in the Assembly are puzzled over the problem whether the Assembly can decline to act on Dr. Briggs's appointment without forfeis ing its right to take up the case again.

Another question which has arisen o the validity of the memorable compact of 1870. Had the seminary directors the right to form such a compact? Had it ever any legal binding? Can it be broken by either party without throwing the matter into the civil courts? are a few of the queries which received various answers on the excursion yesterday to Ann Arbor, in the hotel corridors last evening, and at the tables to-day. Dr. Briggs may rest assured of one thing; his friends, and he has many here, are doing their best in his behalf. But, as one of them said last night, "If he would only keep still till the Assembly speaks." His Brooklyn speech following closely upon his categorical answers has been printed here, and furnishes food for thought and comment. The General Assembly Commissioners are en-

oying to the full the Sunday quiet which has allen upon this fair city. With prominent clergymen in every pulpit the church attendance, always large, has been considerably increased. Dr. Green, the moderator, preached in the morning in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, where he has presided so ably during the three days since his election. President Patton, of Princeton, delivered an eloquent sermon in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the aisles of the spacious edifice being filled with chairs. In the evening Dr. Patton preached in the Jefferson Avenue Church. President Roberts, of Lake Forest University; Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Lane Seminary; Dr. J. J. Ramsay, of New-York; Dr. Baker and Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia; Dr. Hays, of Kansas City; Dr. Mason, of Metuchen, N. J.; Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Dr. A. V. V. Raymond and Professor E. L. Curtis, of McCormick Seminary, were among

the visiting preachers. The feature of the day was a meeting in behalf f Sunday observance in the afternoon, held under the auspices of the Assembly Sabbath Committee

the auspiegs of the Assemby Sabatas and addresses were made by Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago; Dr. John C. Gordon, of Omaha, and Dr. J. G. Mason, of New-Jersey. Mr. Snepard referred to "the starry angel of the golden candicatek of the Central Presbyterian Church" in introducing its pastor, Dr. Dickey. Dr. Johnson discussed the opening on Sunday of the gates of the Columbian Exposition. He said in substance:

The Puritan Sabutath is gone. The American Sunday is here. Shall the Continental Sanday come? That is the problem that confronts us when we sak the question, shall the gates of the Columbian Exposition be opened on Sunday! I shall present propositions in answering this last question in the negative. To open these gates on sunday is to go back on all the traditions, sacred memories and usages of our American life. In order to take such a step there ought to be indisputable reasons presented by those favoring the innovation. These reasons have not been given. It

innisputable. These reasons have not been given. It is not a question of closing the gates on sunday; they are shut. It is a question of keeping them shut. At the great Paris Exposition the American department was closed. In 1870 there was a tremendous effort made to open the gates of the Centennial Exposition, but Philadelphia—God bless her!—said "No." With a will. The American people said "No." Mr. Corliss, with his mighty engine, said "No. You may open your exhibitions if you will, but my engine will keep the Sabath." And it did. To open these gates on Sunday would be exhibiting for the first time a Continental Sunday and in a Governmental way. The Exposition will receive exhibits from all parts of the world, but primarily it is to be an exhibition of what American citizenship ought to blush if it is not willing to exhibit so was goods. Shall we import a mongred thing, a Continental Sunday, and exhibit that as our Sunday You know there is no such thing as a Continental Sunday here now. There is a large degree of freedom, but the liberty of the working classes and of the religious people is guarded.

I have a piece of information. The Government of China, out of reapect for the Western nations, has closed its offices on Sunday. That is one spectacle, and here is another. I have a petition, just received from China, against opening the gates of the Columbian Exposition is entire the religion of this country they have closed their offices on Sundays. What will the representatives of that heatien nation think, when out of deference to the religion of this country they have closed their offices on Sunday, if they come to Chicago in 1803 and find our Exposition, and the cable rolling in the feet that I hestate to think of it. Do you want the floodgates of incipation of the religion of this country they have closed their offices on Sunday, if they come to Chicago in 1803 and find our Exposition, and the cable rolling which would lead to a state of things in and about Chicago so demoralizing in its effect that I hes

WHAT PROFESSOR JOHNSON ADVISES. HE WOULD SEND A COMMITTEE TO TALK TO DR. BRIGGS AND THE UNION SEMI-

NARY PEOPLE.

Detroit, May 24 (Special).-One of the stron in the Presbyterian Church is Professor Herrick John-son, of the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. He was a Revisionist, but opposed the new Creed a year ago at Saratoga. This year he is not a commissioner to the Assembly, but if he were he would advocate a solution of the Briggs problem which he has faith to think he could persuade the body to adopt. This evening The Tribune correspondent met Dr. Johnson in the Cadillac House, and asked him why a man so conservative as he was chample the cause of a man so advanced as Dr. Briggs is

"I have written in Dr. Briggs's behalf," said the "I have written in Dr. Briggs's behalf," sail the Professor, "because he is charged with holding views which he does not hold, and with teaching things which he repudiates and with impressing his peculiar ideas upon the young men who come under his instructions. A three-column article appeared in 'The Pittsburg Banner' recently, written by Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, attacking Dr. Briggs vehemently, and when his attention was called to Dr. Briggs's address he was compelled to send a note to 'The Banner' saying that he had not read the address. Imagine such criticism. In an article on 'Confounding Things that Differ.' I have called attention to the character of